WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Monday, June 21, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
☐	L12	L9 and lecithin	44
☐	L11	L9 and lecithin	44
☐	L10	L9 and phosphocholine	0
☐	L9	l1 and syphilis	108
☐	L8	L7 and cholestrol	1
☐	L7	L6 and lecithin	62
☐	L6	L3 and antigen	111
☐	L5	L3 and syphilis	0
☐	L4	L3 and VDRL	0
☐	L3	L2 and synthetic	146
☐	L2	L1 and phosphocholine	164
☐	L1	tetramyristoyl cardiolipin	1625

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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=> d hist

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 19:03:34 ON 21 JUN 2004)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, JAPIO, USPATFULL, AGRICOLA, SCISEARCH,
     WPIDS, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:04:08 ON 21 JUN 2004
L1            26 S TETRAMYRISTOYL CARDIOLIPIN
L2             0 S L1 AND HOSPHOCHOLINE
L3             5 S L1 AND PHOSPHOCHOLINE
L4             1 DUP REM L3 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 E POPE
L5            32 S E3 AND VICTORIA
L6             1 S L5 AND PHOSPHOCHOLINE
L7             1 S L5 AND CARDIOLIPIN
L8             1 S L6 AND L7
L9          2363 S VDRL
L10          522 S L9 AND ANTIGEN
L11           23 S L10 AND CARDIOLIPIN (L) SYNTHETIC
L12           19 DUP REM L11 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 19:11:43 ON 21 JUN 2004
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FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:04:08 ON 21 JUN 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
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=> s tetramyristoyl cardiolipin
L1 26 TETRAMYRISTOYL CARDIOLIPIN

=> s l1 and hosphocholine
L2 0 L1 AND HOSPHOCHOLINE

=> s l1 and phosphocholine
L3 5 L1 AND PHOSPHOCHOLINE

=> d l3 1-5 ibib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:334114 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000334114
TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis.
AUTHOR(S): Castro, Arnold R. [Reprint author]; Morrill, William E.; Shaw, Walter A.; Gale, David C.; Park, Mahin M.; Peregrino-Ferreira, Luiz A.; Bazzo, Maria L.; Pope, Victoria
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA, 30333, USA
SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology, (July, 2000) Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 658-661. print.
ISSN: 1071-412X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an antigen containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic **tetramyristoyl cardiolipin** and synthetic 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-**phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000425594 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10882668
TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the venereal disease research laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis.
AUTHOR: Castro A R; Morrill W E; Shaw W A; Gale D C; Park M M; Peregrino-Ferreira L A; Bazzo M L; Pope V

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, USA.. ajc5@cdc.gov
SOURCE: Clinical and diagnostic laboratory immunology, (2000 Jul) 7 (4) 658-61.
Journal code: 9421292. ISSN: 1071-412X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200009
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000922
Last Updated on STN: 20000922
Entered Medline: 20000912

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an antigen containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic **tetramyristoyl cardiolipin** and synthetic 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-**phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 5 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000255565 EMBASE
TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis.
AUTHOR: Castro A.R.; Morrill W.E.; Shaw W.A.; Gale D.C.; Park M.M.; Peregrino- Ferreira L.A.; Bazzo M.L.; Pope V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: A.R. Castro, Div. of AIDS, STD, and TB Lab. Res., Centers for Dis. Control and Prev., Mail Stop D-13, 1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA 30333, United States. ajc@cdc.gov
SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology, (2000) 7/4 (658-661).
Refs: 13
ISSN: 1071-412X CODEN: CDIMEN
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an antigen containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic **tetramyristoyl cardiolipin** and synthetic 1-palmitoyl- 2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-**phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL antigen made

with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 5 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON ISI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:523021 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 332AT
TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory Test for serodiagnosis of syphilis
AUTHOR: Castro A R (Reprint); Morrill W E; Shaw W A; Gale D C; Park M M; PeregrinoFerreira L A; Bazzo M L; Pope V
CORPORATE SOURCE: CTR DIS CONTROL & PREVENT, DIV AIDS STD, 1600 CLIFTON RD, MAIL STOP D-13, ATLANTA, GA 30333 (Reprint); CTR DIS CONTROL & PREVENT, TB LAB RES, ATLANTA, GA 30333; GEORGIA DEPT HUMAN RESOURCES LAB, ATLANTA, GA; AVANTI POLAR LIPIDS INC, ALABASTER, AL; UNIV FED SANTA CATARINA, FLORIANOPOLIS, SC, BRAZIL
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA; BRAZIL
SOURCE: CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IMMUNOLOGY, (JUL 2000) Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 658-661.
Publisher: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1752 N ST NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036-2904.
ISSN: 1071-412X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 13
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an antigen containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol, For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range, In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic **tetramyristoyl cardiolipin** and synthetic 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-**phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen, Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 5 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:537109 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:128134
TITLE: Use of synthetic cardiolipin and lecithin in the antigen used by the venereal disease research laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis
AUTHOR(S): Castro, Arnold R.; Morrill, William E.; Shaw, Walter A.; Gale, David C.; Park, Mahin M.; Peregrino-Ferreira, Luiz A.; Bazzo, Maria L.; Pope,

Victoria
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, 30333, USA
SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (2000), 7(4), 658-661
CODEN: CDIMEN; ISSN: 1071-412X
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test is a microflocculation test
for syphilis that uses an antigen containing cardiolipin, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 yr, the preparation of natural cardiolipin and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a VDRL antigen using synthetic **tetramyristoyl cardiolipin** and synthetic 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-**phosphocholine** (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a VDRL antigen made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a VDRL antigen made with natural components. The use of these pure synthetic compds., with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the VDRL antigen. Because this antigen is the basic ingredient in the preparation of non-treponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this synthetic VDRL antigen should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.
REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4             1 DUP REM L3 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d hist

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 19:03:34 ON 21 JUN 2004)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, JAPIO, USPATFULL, AGRICOLA, SCISEARCH,
     WPIDS, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:04:08 ON 21 JUN 2004
L1            26 S TETRAMYRISTOYL CARDIOLIPIN
L2             0 S L1 AND HOSPHOCHOLINE
L3             5 S L1 AND PHOSPHOCHOLINE
L4             1 DUP REM L3 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> e pope
E1             2     POPDYN/BI
E2             2     POPDYNJFB/BI
E3          3925 --> POPE/BI
E4             4     POPE0/BI
E5             2     POPE1/BI
E6             4     POPE101/BI
E7             1     POPE111/BI
E8             1     POPE2/BI
E9             4     POPE3/BI
E10            5     POPE40/BI
E11           11     POPE51/BI
E12            5     POPE52/BI

=> s e3 and victoria
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L5          32 POPE/BI AND VICTORIA

=> s l5 and phosphocholine
L6           1 L5 AND PHOSPHOCHOLINE

=> s l5 and cardiolipin
L7           1 L5 AND CARDIOLIPIN

=> s l6 and l7
L8           1 L6 AND L7

=> d l8 ibib abs

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2002:141139  USPATFULL
TITLE:                   Methods of enhancing SPLP-mediated transfection using
                         endosomal membrane destabilizers
INVENTOR(S):             Lam, Angela M.I., Vancouver, CANADA
                         Palmer, Lorne R., Vancouver, CANADA
                         Cullis, Pieter R., Vancouver, CANADA

                              NUMBER        KIND    DATE
                         ---------------- ------ --------
PATENT INFORMATION:      US 2002072121      A1   20020613
APPLICATION INFO.:       US 2001-839707     A1   20010420  (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:    Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-553639, filed
                         on 20 Apr 2000, PENDING

                               NUMBER         DATE
                         ------------------ --------
PRIORITY INFORMATION:    CA 2000-451        20000420
                         US 2000-227949P    20000825 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Utility
FILE SEGMENT:            APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:    TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO
                         CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:        68
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:         1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:      23 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:              3598
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The present invention provides novel and surprisingly effective methods
         for delivering nucleic acids to cells. These methods are based upon the
         discovery that the presence of endosomal membrane destabilizers (e.g.,
         calcium) leads to a dramatic increase in the transfection efficiency of
         plasmids formulated as SPLP, or "stabilized plasmid-lipid particles."

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


=> s VDRL
L9          2363 VDRL

=> s l9 and antigen
L10          522 L9 AND ANTIGEN

=> s l10 and cardiolipin (l) synthetic
L11           23 L10 AND CARDIOLIPIN (L) SYNTHETIC

=> dup rem l11
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12           19 DUP REM L11 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l11 1-19 ibib abs
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L11 ANSWER 1 OF 23 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:334114 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000334114
TITLE: Use of **synthetic cardiolipin** and lecithin in the **antigen** used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis.
AUTHOR(S): Castro, Arnold R. [Reprint author]; Morrill, William E.; Shaw, Walter A.; Gale, David C.; Park, Mahin M.; Peregrino-Ferreira, Luiz A.; Bazzo, Maria L.; Pope, Victoria
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA, 30333, USA
SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology, (July, 2000) Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 658-661. print.
ISSN: 1071-412X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Aug 2000
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jan 2002

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (**VDRL**) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an **antigen** containing **cardiolipin**, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural **cardiolipin** and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a **VDRL antigen** using **synthetic** tetramyristoyl **cardiolipin** and **synthetic** 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a **VDRL antigen** made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a **VDRL antigen** made with natural components. The use of these pure **synthetic** compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the **VDRL antigen**. Because this **antigen** is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this **synthetic VDRL antigen** should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 23 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000425594 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10882668
TITLE: Use of **synthetic cardiolipin** and lecithin in the **antigen** used by the venereal disease research laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis.
AUTHOR: Castro A R; Morrill W E; Shaw W A; Gale D C; Park M M; Peregrino-Ferreira L A; Bazzo M L; Pope V
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia 30333, USA.. ajc5@cdc.gov
SOURCE: Clinical and diagnostic laboratory immunology, (2000 Jul) 7 (4) 658-61.
Journal code: 9421292. ISSN: 1071-412X.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200009

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000922
Last Updated on STN: 20000922
Entered Medline: 20000912

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (**VDRL**) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an **antigen** containing **cardiolipin**, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural **cardiolipin** and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a **VDRL antigen** using **synthetic** tetramyristoyl **cardiolipin** and **synthetic** 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a **VDRL antigen** made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a **VDRL antigen** made with natural components. The use of these pure **synthetic** compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the **VDRL antigen**. Because this **antigen** is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this **synthetic VDRL antigen** should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 23 EMBASE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000255565 EMBASE

TITLE: Use of **synthetic cardiolipin** and lecithin in the **antigen** used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis.

AUTHOR: Castro A.R.; Morrill W.E.; Shaw W.A.; Gale D.C.; Park M.M.; Peregrino- Ferreira L.A.; Bazzo M.L.; Pope V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: A.R. Castro, Div. of AIDS, STD, and TB Lab. Res., Centers for Dis. Control and Prev., Mail Stop D-13, 1600 Clifton Rd., Atlanta, GA 30333, United States. ajc@cdc.gov

SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology, (2000) 7/4 (658-661).
Refs: 13
ISSN: 1071-412X CODEN: CDIMEN

COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (**VDRL**) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an **antigen** containing **cardiolipin**, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural **cardiolipin** and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a **VDRL antigen** using **synthetic** tetramyristoyl **cardiolipin** and **synthetic** 1-palmitoyl- 2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a **VDRL antigen** made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a **VDRL antigen** made with natural components. The use of these pure **synthetic** compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the **VDRL antigen**. Because this **antigen** is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the

rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this **synthetic VDRL antigen** should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004:13382 USPATFULL
TITLE:	APL immunoreactive peptides, conjugates thereof and methods of treatment for aPL antibody-mediated pathologies
INVENTOR(S):	Victoria, Edward Jess, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES Marquis, David Matthew, Encinitas, CA, UNITED STATES Jones, David S., San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES Yu, Lin, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004009904	A1	20040115
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-44844	A1	20020110 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-160513, filed on 24 Sep 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6410775 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-760508, filed on 5 Dec 1996, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-660092, filed on 6 Jun 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6207160 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-482651, filed on 7 Jun 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5874409
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Madeline I. Johnston, Morrison & Foerster LLP, 755 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA, 94304-1018
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	74
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	32 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	3595

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB aPL analogs that (a) bind specifically to B cells to which an aPL epitope binds and are disclosed. Optimized analogs lack T cell epitope(s) are useful as conjugates for treating aPL antibody-mediated diseases. Conjugates comprising aPL analogs and nonimmunogenic valency platform molecules are provides as are novel nonimmunogenic valency platform molecules and linkers. Methods of preparing and identifying said analogs, methods of treatment using said analogs, methods and compositions for preparing conjugates of said analogs and diagnostic immunoassays for aPL antibodies are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:152823 USPATFULL
TITLE:	APL immunoreactive peptides, conjugates thereof and methods of treatment for APL antibody-mediated pathologies
INVENTOR(S):	Victoria, Edward Jess, San Diego, CA, United States Marquis, David Matthew, Encinitas, CA, United States Jones, David S., San Diego, CA, United States Yu, Lin, San Diego, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	La Jolla Pharmaceutical Company, San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6410775	B1	20020625
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-160513		19980924 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-760508, filed on 5 Dec 1996, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US

1996-660092, filed on 6 Jun 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 6207160 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-482651, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5874409

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ceperley, Mary E.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Morrison & Foerster LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 34 Drawing Figure(s); 32 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4309
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB aPL analogs that (a) bind specifically to B cells to which an aPL epitope binds and are disclosed. Optimized analogs lack T cell epitope(s) are useful as conjugates for treating aPL antibody-mediated diseases. Conjugates comprising aPL analogs and nonimmunogenic valency platform molecules are provides as are novel nonimmunogenic valency platform molecules and linkers. Methods of preparing and identifying said analogs, methods of treatment using said analogs, methods and compositions for preparing conjugates of said analogs and diagnostic immunoassays for aPL antibodies are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:112060 USPATFULL
TITLE: Lipid-dependent diagnostic assays
INVENTOR(S): Janoff, Andrew S., Yardley, PA, United States
Rauch, Joyce, Montreal, Canada
Taraschi, Theodore F., Tabernacle, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Liposome Company, Inc., Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6261792	B1	20010717
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-441567		19950515 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-201718, filed on 25 Feb 1994, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-723497, filed on 28 Jun 1991, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-623340, filed on 7 Dec 1990, now abandoned

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Gitomer, Ralph
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Goodman, Rosanne
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 959
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB For use in a lipid-dependent diagnostic assay, a stable aqueous suspension of a phospholipid which normally has a hexagonal (H.sub.II) organization when dispersed in an aqueous medium without detergent, the suspension containing the phospholipid, a detergent, and an aqueous phase. In the stable suspension, the phospholipid remains in suspension at a temperature of 25° C. for at least one hour. The suspension is suitable for providing the phospholipid to an assay for lupus anticoagulants which includes the step of pre-incubating a test sample with the phospholipid.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:43718 USPATFULL
TITLE: aPL immunoreactive peptides, conjugates thereof and methods of treatment for aPL antibody-mediated pathologies
INVENTOR(S): Victoria, Edward Jess, San Diego, CA, United States
Marquis, David Matthew, Encinitas, CA, United States
Jones, David S., San Diego, CA, United States
Yu, Lin, San Diego, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): La Jolla Pharmaceutical Company, San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6207160	B1	20010327
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-660092		19960606 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-482651, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5874409
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wortman, Donna C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Morrison & Foerster, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 22 Drawing Figure(s); 20 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2783
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB aPL analogs that (a) bind specifically to B cells to which an aPL epitope binds and are disclosed. Optimized analogs lack T cell epitope(s) are useful as conjugates for treating aPL antibody-mediated diseases. Methods of preparing and identifying said analogs, methods of treatment using said analogs, methods and compositions for preparing conjugates of said analogs and diagnostic immunoassays for aPL antibodies are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:24628 USPATFULL
TITLE: APL immunoreactive peptides, conjugates thereof and methods of treatment for APL antibody-mediated pathologies
INVENTOR(S): Victoria, Edward Jess, San Diego, CA, United States
Marquis, David Matthew, Encinitas, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): La Jolla Pharmaceutical Company, San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5874409		19990223
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-482651		19950607 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Eisenschenk, Frank C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Nolan, Patrick J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Morrison & Foerster
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 2
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 2
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 15 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2083
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB aPL analogs that (a) bind specifically to B cells to which the aPL epitope binds and (b) lack T cell epitope(s), methods preparing and identifying said analogs and methods of treatment using said analogs are

disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:106984 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stabilized microspheres and methods of preparation
INVENTOR(S): Malick, Adrien, Granite, MD, United States
Feindt, Hans H., Parkton, MD, United States
Hahn, Gerald D., Severn, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Becton, Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5688697		19971118
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-642373		19960503 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1994-343305, filed on 22 Nov 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5580735 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1993-1907, filed on 4 Jan 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5393527
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Green, Lora M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fugit, Donna R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 744
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Stabilized microspherical particles having hydrophobic liquid cores prepared as oil-in-water microemulsions. The particles are stabilized by a surface layer comprising an amphiphilic compound and may be functionalized to allow covalent coupling of a ligand to the surface of the particle. When used as tracers in assays, a water insoluble dye may be incorporated in the core liquid of the microparticles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:47266 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stabilized microspheres and methods of preparation
INVENTOR(S): Malick, Adrien, Granite, MD, United States
Feindt, Hans H., Parkton, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Becton, Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5635357		19970603
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-343313		19941122 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-1907, filed on 4 Jan 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5393527
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cunningham, Thomas M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fugit, Donna R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 704
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Stabilized microspherical particles having hydrophobic liquid cores prepared as oil-in-water microemulsions. The particles are stabilized by a surface layer comprising an amphiphilic compound and may be functionalized to allow covalent coupling of a ligand to the surface of

the particle. When used as tracers in assays, a water insoluble dye may be incorporated in the core liquid of the microparticles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:31625 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stabilized microspheres and methods of preparation
INVENTOR(S): Malick, Adrien, Granite, MD, United States
Feindt, Hans H., Parkton, MD, United States
Hahn, Gerald D., Severn, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Becton, Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5620903		19970415
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-374001		19950118 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-1907, filed on 4 Jan 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5393527, issued on 28 Feb 1995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Scheiner, Toni R.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Huff, Sheela J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fugit, Donna R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 935
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Stabilized microspherical particles having hydrophobic liquid cores prepared as oil-in-water microemulsions. The particles are stabilized by a surface layer comprising an amphiphilic compound and may be functionalized to allow covalent coupling of a ligand to the surface of the particle. When used as tracers in assays, a water insoluble dye may be incorporated in the core liquid of the microparticles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:3692 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stabilized microspheres and methods of preparation
INVENTOR(S): Malick, Adrien, Granite, MD, United States
Feindt, Hans H., Parkton, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Becton, Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5593843		19970114
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-343795		19941122 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-1907, filed on 4 Jan 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5393527, issued on 28 Feb 1995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Scheiner, Toni R.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Huff, Sheela J.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fugit, Donna R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 758
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Stabilized microspherical particles having hydrophobic liquid cores

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prepared as oil-in-water microemulsions. The particles are stabilized by a surface layer comprising an amphiphilic compound and may be functionalized to allow covalent coupling of a ligand to the surface of the particle. When used as tracers in assays, a water insoluble dye may be incorporated in the core liquid of the microparticles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96:111326 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stabilized microspheres and methods of preparation
INVENTOR(S): Malick, Adrien, Granite, MD, United States
Feindt, Hans H., Parkton, MD, United States
Hahn, Gerald D., Severn, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Becton, Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5580735		19961203	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-343305		19941122	(8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1993-1907, filed on 4 Jan 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5393527
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Chan, Christina Y.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Green, Lora M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fugit, Donna R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 711
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Stabilized microspherical particles having hydrophobic liquid cores prepared as oil-in-water microemulsions. The particles are stabilized by a surface layer comprising an amphiphilic compound and may be functionalized to allow covalent coupling of a ligand to the surface of the particle. When used as tracers in assays, a water insoluble dye may be incorporated in the core liquid of the microparticles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 14 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95:18200 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stabilized microspheres and methods of preparation
INVENTOR(S): Malick, Adrien, Granite, MD, United States
Feindt, Hans H., Parkton, MD, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Becton, Dickinson and Company, Franklin Lakes, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5393527		19950228	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-1907		19930104	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wax, Robert A.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Schmickel, David
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Fugit, Donna R.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 730
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Stabilized microspherical particles having hydrophobic liquid cores prepared as oil-in-water microemulsions. The particles are stabilized by

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a surface layer comprising an amphiphilic compound and may be functionalized to allow covalent coupling of a ligand to the surface of the particle. When used as tracers in assays, a water insoluble dye may be incorporated in the core liquid of the microparticles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88:24376 USPATFULL
TITLE: Reaginic test for syphilis
INVENTOR(S): Yabusaki, Kenichi K., Albany, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Advanced Polymer Systems, Inc., Redwood City, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4738932		19880419	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1985-804059		19851203	(6)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Nucker, Christine M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Ciotti & Murashige, Irell & Manella
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 25
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,11
LINE COUNT: 493
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A reaginic agglutination test for syphilis-associated antibodies is disclosed. The test uses an **antigen** reagent that comprises a buffered aqueous suspension of cardiolipin **antigen** ionically coupled to latex particles via a polypeptide bridge. Positive sera react with the **antigen** reagent and yield an agglutination pattern characterized by medium to large aggregates. Negative sera yield no agglutinated particles.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 78:16520 USPATFULL
TITLE: **Antigen** membranes for use in syphilis diagnosis and syphilis diagnosis apparatus using such membranes
INVENTOR(S): Suzuki, Shuichi, Tokyo, Japan
Aizawa, Masuo, Tokyo, Japan
Ishigur, Isao, Kasugai, Japan
Shinohara, Rikio, Kagamihara, Japan
Nagamura, Yoichi, Toyoake, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Chemiphar Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4081334		19780328	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1977-779139		19770318	(5)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1976-29632	19760318
	JP 1976-29633	19760318
	JP 1976-29634	19760318
	JP 1976-81408	19760621

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kaplan, G. L.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Oblon, Fisher, Spivak, McClelland & Maier

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1,3,10
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 454
AB An **antigen** membrane for syphilis diagnosis comprises cardiolipin immobilized in a polymer maxtrix. The membranes are used in syphilis diagnosis and in an apparatus for syphilis diagnosis.

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 23 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON ISI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:523021 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 332AT
TITLE: Use of **synthetic cardiolipin** and lecithin in the **antigen** used by the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory Test for serodiagnosis of syphilis
AUTHOR: Castro A R (Reprint); Morrill W E; Shaw W A; Gale D C; Park M M; PeregrinoFerreira L A; Bazzo M L; Pope V
CORPORATE SOURCE: CTR DIS CONTROL & PREVENT, DIV AIDS STD, 1600 CLIFTON RD, MAIL STOP D-13, ATLANTA, GA 30333 (Reprint); CTR DIS CONTROL & PREVENT, TB LAB RES, ATLANTA, GA 30333; GEORGIA DEPT HUMAN RESOURCES LAB, ATLANTA, GA; AVANTI POLAR LIPIDS INC, ALABASTER, AL; UNIV FED SANTA CATARINA, FLORIANOPOLIS, SC, BRAZIL
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA; BRAZIL
SOURCE: CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY IMMUNOLOGY, (JUL 2000) Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 658-661.
Publisher: AMER SOC MICROBIOLOGY, 1752 N ST NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036-2904.
ISSN: 1071-412X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 13
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (**VDRL**) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an **antigen** containing **cardiolipin**, lecithin, and cholesterol, For more than 50 years, the preparation of natural **cardiolipin** and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range, In our studies, we found that a **VDRL antigen** using **synthetic** tetramyristoyl **cardiolipin** and **synthetic** 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a **VDRL antigen** made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a **VDRL antigen** made with natural components. The use of these pure **synthetic** compounds, with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the **VDRL antigen**, Because this **antigen** is the basic ingredient in the preparation of nontreponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this **synthetic VDRL antigen** should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:537109 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:128134
TITLE: Use of **synthetic cardiolipin** and lecithin in the **antigen** used by the venereal disease research laboratory test for serodiagnosis of syphilis

AUTHOR(S): Castro, Arnold R.; Morrill, William E.; Shaw, Walter A.; Gale, David C.; Park, Mahin M.; Peregrino-Ferreira, Luiz A.; Bazzo, Maria L.; Pope, Victoria

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of AIDS, STD, and TB Laboratory Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, 30333, USA

SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (2000), 7(4), 658-661
CODEN: CDIMEN; ISSN: 1071-412X

PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (**VDRL**) test is a microflocculation test for syphilis that uses an **antigen** containing **cardiolipin**, lecithin, and cholesterol. For more than 50 yr, the preparation of natural **cardiolipin** and lecithin for this test has been based on the Pangborn method which involves isolating and purifying these components from beef hearts. This process is tedious and time-consuming and results in a variable purity range. In our studies, we found that a **VDRL antigen** using **synthetic** tetramyristoyl **cardiolipin** and **synthetic** 1-palmitoyl-2-oleoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine (lecithin) was as specific in detecting syphilis as a **VDRL antigen** made with natural components. In 85% of the cases, we obtained an endpoint titer of 1/2 or 1 dilution more than a titer obtained with a **VDRL antigen** made with natural components. The use of these pure **synthetic** compds., with a purity of 99%, would offer advantages in the standardization and stability of the **VDRL antigen**. Because this **antigen** is the basic ingredient in the preparation of non-treponemal reagents such as the rapid plasma reagin, toluidine red unheated serum test, and the unheated serum reagin, the use of this **synthetic VDRL antigen** should also increase the reactivity of these reagents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 19 OF 23 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:450770 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 65:50770

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 65:9522b-e

TITLE: Chemical structure and serological activity of natural and **synthetic cardiolipin** and related compounds

AUTHOR(S): de Bruijn, J. H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Inst. Public Health, Utrecht, Neth.

SOURCE: Brit. J. Venereal Diseases (1966), 42(2), 125-8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review of the literature is presented on the chemical structure of **cardiolipin** and the serological activity of similar **synthetic** compds. For the 1st time a **synthetic** product, diphosphatidylglycerol (which contains equimolar amts. of stearic and oleic acids) (I), is reported to be qualified as a substitute for natural **cardiolipin** in syphilis serology. Solns. of I, natural lecithin (II), and cholesterol (III) in dehydrated EtOH were mixed and constituted to give **antigens** with the following compns.: 0.0175% I, 0.0875% II, and 0.3% III for the Kolmer test; and 0.03% I, 0.21% II, and 0.9% III for the **VDRL** microflocculation test. These **antigens** were tested in parallel with similar mixts. prepared with the same II and III, but containing natural **cardiolipin** instead of I. The Kolmer complement-fixation test (Am. J. Clin. Path. 12, 109(1942)) was carried out in its 1/5-volume modification employing 2 "exact units" of complement. In titrns. with human syphilitic serum, both **antigens** showed an

almost identical pattern with the usual prezone phenomenon. In the qual. **VDRL** microflocculation test, results obtained with the **antigen** containing I compared favorably with those of standard **antigen**. The former gave even more clear-cut pos. reactions without altering the specificity of the test. The results obtained indicate that the degree of unsatn. of the fatty acid chains apparently is not of primary importance for serological activity. Even if reasons of economy were to prevent the general application of I (preferably in combination with **synthetic** II) in the sero-diagnosis of syphilis, it would be worthwhile to consider its use as an international standard. 40 references.

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     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, JAPIO, USPATFULL, AGRICOLA, SCISEARCH,
     WPIDS, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 19:04:08 ON 21 JUN 2004
L1            26 S TETRAMYRISTOYL CARDIOLIPIN
L2             0 S L1 AND HOSPHOCHOLINE
L3             5 S L1 AND PHOSPHOCHOLINE
L4             1 DUP REM L3 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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L5            32 S E3 AND VICTORIA
L6             1 S L5 AND PHOSPHOCHOLINE
L7             1 S L5 AND CARDIOLIPIN
L8             1 S L6 AND L7
L9          2363 S VDRL
L10          522 S L9 AND ANTIGEN
L11           23 S L10 AND CARDIOLIPIN (L) SYNTHETIC
L12           19 DUP REM L11 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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